

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

The Anchor: 1975

The Anchor: 1970-1979

11-14-1975

The Anchor, Volume 88.11: November 14, 1975

Hope College

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor_1975



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

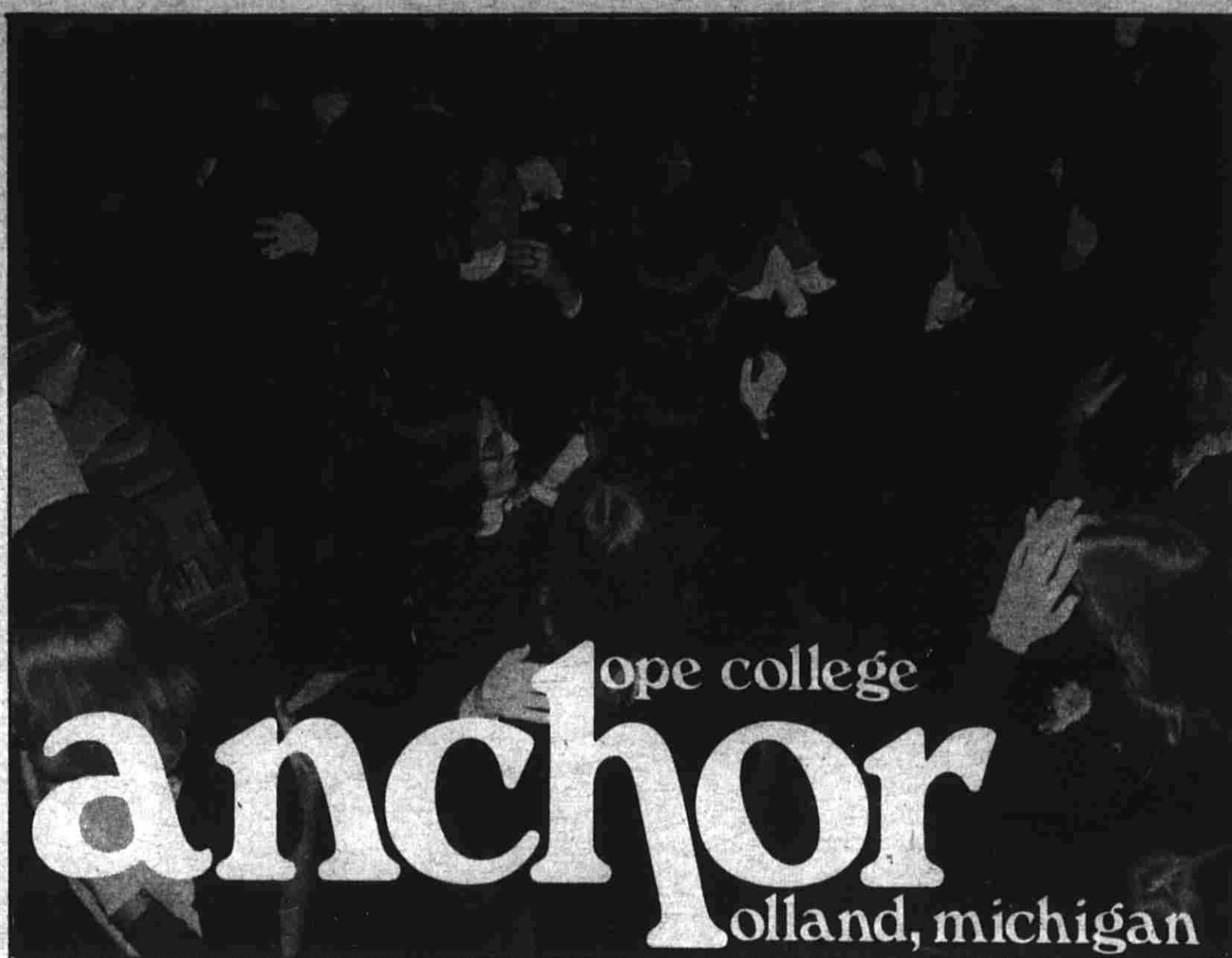
Recommended Citation

Repository citation: Hope College, "The Anchor, Volume 88.11: November 14, 1975" (1975). *The Anchor: 1975*. Paper 23.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/anchor_1975/23

Published in: *The Anchor*, Volume 88, Issue 11, November 14, 1975. Copyright © 1975 Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the The Anchor: 1970-1979 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Anchor: 1975 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.



Volume 88-11

Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423

November 14, 1975

Speaks at convocation

Gov. Milliken awarded degree

by Tim Mulder

William G. Milliken, Governor of the state of Michigan, was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters at a convocation ceremony held in his honor in Dimnent Chapel Thursday morning during community hour.

PRESIDENT VAN WYLEN, who presented the award, cited Milliken's service to the state, the country, and the ideas of integrity in government as well as his dedication to youth and quality education.

The ceremony itself was full of pomp and fanfare as the faculty processed into the Chapel decked out in their colorful caps and gowns followed by the Chapel Choir, all singing the hymn "God of Our Fathers" to the accompaniment of a full brass ensemble.

AFTER THE 'Invocation and Scripture reading by Chaplain Hillegonds, and an anthem by the Chapel Choir, it was time for the Governor to address the audience. As Milliken rose to speak he was greeted by a standing ovation.

The topic of the convocation address was the importance of a liberal education to the ideals of democracy. He quoted Edmund Burke who said, "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment." Milliken went on to say, "If you are considering a career in government, you may ask—where do I go to get good judgment? My answer to the students at Hope College is—you are already there."

HE STATED the need for gen-

eralists in government, "We need your vision, your idealism, your good judgment of what this nation should become in its third century."

Perhaps the major point of the entire address was, "It was out of the liberally educated mind that the democratic ideal was born. And it is the responsibility of the liberally educated mind today to understand and preserve that ideal." He continued saying, "there is no country that owes so much of its existence to liberal education as the United States."

THE GOVERNOR then contrasted the difference in esteem for a liberal education between democracies and totalitarian systems. "In many totalitarian societies, a liberal education is considered wasteful and is discouraged."

"It is not coincidental that these societies are drab, even though they may be technologically successful. It is not coincidental that there is a part of the human mind that rebels against this drabness, to this lack of freedom and of governmental compassion for the individual."

In conclusion Milliken posed the question, "Will this nation continue to produce the kind of men and women who founded it—men and women of vision, of great idealism, and of great judgment? I think the answer is yes. We will continue to prevail in the struggle for human dignity and the human spirit."

IN A LUNCHEON immediately after the convocation, in Durfee Hall, Milliken addressed

himself to many pertinent social and political issues. In regards to an anchor question regarding the Marijuana Decriminalization Bill currently in the legislature Milliken said, "Personally, I am opposed to decriminalization of marijuana."

"The State of Michigan has already lowered the penalties for marijuana abuse. I feel that we should have much additional scientific study of marijuana before it is further decriminalized. We do not know whether marijuana is harmful or not. The studies are not at all conclusive."

WHEN ASKED what he felt Ford's response to the indebtedness of New York City should be, Milliken replied, "I think that if the federal government bails out New York City, we are all in deep trouble. New York is in the condition it is in because of its foolishness and fiscal irresponsibility."

"At the end of this fiscal year, it is estimated that Michigan will be \$300 million in debt. If Ford aids New York City, this action not only raises serious questions about the actions of the Ford administration, but also implies many political ramifications for the rest of the country as well."

Milliken also noted that he felt there were many possible candidates for the presidency from the selection of governors in this country. He felt that many governors have proven themselves worthy of consideration for candidacy by virtue of their having coped effectively on the proving grounds of state leadership.

Rhodes presents case against Warren Comm.

by John Scholten

In 1963, when most of us were in elementary school, a whole nation of people watched as President John F. Kennedy was killed. A few days later, the nation once again witnessed an assassination as Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald in front of millions of T.V. witnesses.

SINCE THE assassination of John F. Kennedy, Rusty Rhodes has carried out an extensive 11 and a half year investigation concerning the events surrounding the political murders of the 60's.

Rusty Rhodes spoke in DWCC Theater last Friday night. His lecture was sponsored by SAC. Rhodes was born and raised in Dallas, Texas. He speaks with a defined rhythm and conviction which is characteristic of the mind of a private investigator.

RHODES IS executive director of the Los Angeles based Committee to Investigate Political Assassinations (CIPA). The committee is working to reopen the investigation of Kennedy's death. There is currently a resolution in House of Representatives, HR 204, which will reopen the investigation and Rhodes and his committee are strongly in favor of this measure.

The people of the United States were shocked by the events on that clear day in November, 1963. In an effort to clear up the many differing points of view, President Lyndon Johnson asked Earl Warren, chief justice of the Supreme Court to form a fact finding commission.

THE WARREN Commission members were Sherman Cooper, former president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, John McCloy,

former head of the Office of Strategic Services (the father of the CIA), Allen Dulles, former director of the CIA whom Kennedy fired in 1962 following the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Other members were Senator Richard Russell, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Representative Hale Boggs, and Representative Gerald R. Ford. Ford is the only living member of the Warren Commission.

ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1964, 26 volumes later, Earl Warren gave the final report to Johnson in an official ceremony. Warren made an unusual statement to Johnson that day, "Perhaps the world will never know the truth behind the murder of John F. Kennedy."

A president's first words after receiving a report of this nature are traditionally the historical review of the document. Lyndon Johnson looked down at the book, paused and looked up and then said, "It sure is heavy." According to Rhodes, Johnson had ducked to the floor of his car before the first shot had hit Kennedy.

IF THE Warren Commission was supposed to erase any traces of question, it did not serve its purpose. After the report, the critics of the official view of the assassination grew by leaps and bounds. Much information has been discovered which undermines the evidence as seen by the Warren Commission.

Rhodes is one of the prominent investigators into the death of Kennedy. Rhodes describes the events of the day as follows: By midmorning, the overcast sky

continued on page 6, column 1

Black Experience Week begins next Monday

The first activity scheduled for the annual Black Experience Week, to be held on Monday, November 17, will be a poetry reading in the Pit at 8 p.m., followed by an Open House at the Black House. On Tuesday, a film on the History of Black Music will be shown at 8 p.m. in Snow Auditorium and on Wednesday at 7 p.m. in Peale Science 050 there will be a film on sickle-cell anemia.

Also on Wednesday, the Black Arts Center will present, at 9:30 p.m., a program on poetry in the Pit and Thursday, they will do a one-act play at 7 p.m. in the

Studio Theater.

Richard Austin, Secretary of State in Michigan, will be speaking during community hour on Thursday at 11 a.m. The National Black Theater will present "Feelin' Good" on Friday at 8 p.m. in the DeWitt Main Theater—admission is \$.50.

There will be entertainment by the Black Coalition on Saturday evening at 7:30 in Snow Auditorium and at 10 p.m., a dance in the Ballroom will feature the band "Shotgun." Admission is \$.50.

The Reverend Wilbur Washington will preach the 11 a.m. service at Chapel on Sunday.

Too much judging and too little witnessing

The following is written by Paul De Weese. This is the fifth in a series of six articles dealing with his reactions to an impressions of Pakistan.

Ever since Christ commanded his disciples to preach the Good News to all the nations, the Christian community has been involved in evangelization. Yet the method used and the attitude expressed in fulfilling Christ's command has too often proved to be a detriment instead of an assistance to the advancement of the Christian faith.

WHILE IN Pakistan I became acquainted with Christians involved in spreading their faith in the Islamic community. These Christians presuppose that all the untold millions of the Third World are destined for eternal damnation. And since 98 percent of Pakistan's 88

million people are labeled as non-Christian, over 86 million of these individuals will, in the estimation of these Christians, be condemned to God's eternal judgment.

I DON'T BELIEVE that merely because a person has been born into a portion of the world where Christ's gospel has not yet spread, that that person is automatically assigned a seat on the roller coaster to Hell the moment he breathes his last breath. When we hold beliefs such as that we are taking the judging out of God's hands. God has not given you or me the ability to discern whether another person will reside in Christ's coming kingdom. That type of gift can too easily lead to a proud outlook which is abundant around the Christian community even in the absence of that gift.

YET EVANGELISM is Christ's command to Christians and we are to tell the story of how God has made himself known to us. But Christians need to concern themselves not only with their message but

also with the attitude communicated along with the good news they bear.

As Chaplain Hillegonds has said, we must always remember that "the chief difference between the Christian and the son or daughter of God not yet a friend of Jesus or not yet living the renewed life of the man or woman in Christ is that the Christian is the beggar who knows where there is bread."

CHRISTIANITY maintains that God has provided one way to Him through His son Jesus. This basic tenet was spoken of by St. Paul when he wrote, "For there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." But merely because a person is searching does not mean he will find a knowledge of Christ, nor does this mean that individual's search is in vain. A Muslim, because he is a follower of Mohammed, does not gain favor in God's sight, but neither is he excluded from God's forgiveness, for a Muslim's faith may be the outward

expression of a heart that is seeking God. It was Christ who reminded us that God looks at the heart of a man and not, in the last analysis, at his outward expression.

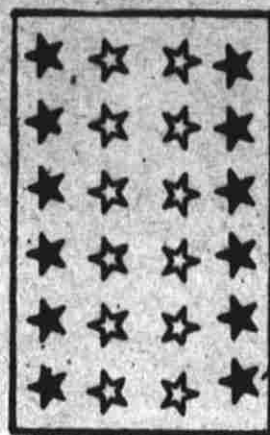
Too many times Christians try to stuff God into a neat compartmentalized box that never increases in area. We forget that God's greatness is not limited by the smallness of our minds. As one author states, "Our little conceptions of God should expand into great wonder at God's mercy and grace."

God has enough love to accept even those people into His kingdom that have never had the privilege to hear about the gift of His Son. I don't propose to know the mind of God, suffice it to say that I believe He alone is able to judge righteously. If we would leave the judging to God, and concentrate on the living and sharing of our faith, the calling of Christ would be a dynamic element in more people's lives.

notes from under holland

Expectations

by Rich Williams



Having recently gone through a period in my life which could only be described as sheer terror, I have had to re-examine a bountiful group of expectations which government and industry has called "progress." The terror was what everyone has experienced indirectly through friends, relatives or T.V. and is called cancer. For over a month this summer I went through numerous tests for lymph cancer and to my luck the tests were non-malignant.

BUT MY DISEASE still remains a mystery to the practitioners of modern medicine. And since, after much T.V. and media indoctrination, I have been led to believe that scientific progress, with time, overcomes all barriers, the thought and the expectations of cancer haunts me quite frequently on a day to day basis.

It seems now that the majority of cancer cases are not longer considered to be caused by viral or genetic weaknesses. Rather, most recent reports show that somewhere between 70 to 90 percent of all cancer is environmentally caused, and between 60 to 80 percent of the damage has been created by man-made pollutants in water, air and our food supplies.

IF CANCER IS to be another act of Mother Nature in providing means for humanity to once again evolve axially along the albeiter of survival of the fittest, it would seem rather ironic that it was the tools of humanity which not only brought us "technological progress" but "evolutionary progress" as well. It also seems to be a fitting epithet if we fail in this evolutionary progress, that it was our sadomasochistic tendencies, manifest indirectly through the by-products of technology, which brought us to seek such advances on our own behalf.

Rather, cancer does not seem to be the method but the symptom of a system which demands greater sacrifice of individuals to some nebulous program created to feed the machinery of progress itself. With the woes of the traditional culture over the loss of moral and religious values, the confusion seems to lie in the fact of a much earlier transference of value adherence to the institutions of progress. Cancer is a by-product of the new values which succeeding generations are to conquer or fall slave to.

THE UNDERLYING assumption, which we are fed daily in a thousand different ways, is that progress is good. What is meant by those who would have us believe this? Is good qualitative or quantitative and is it necessary to determine the value of good in terms of function (means) or results (ends)? Arguments that progress is good operate on all these levels. They are also circular in that technology and progress are equivocated. In other words, advances in technology are advances in the progress of humankind.

What may clarify the problem is looking at some of the most current issues in which "progress" is said to justify continuation of programs which are

detrimental to the long term quality of human existence.

WE HAVE BEEN told that technology, generally speaking, is an extension of humanity's physical capabilities and is not inherently bad or evil. As an extension of the individual person technology has the same potential for its use as a vehicle of that extension. If the individual has a choice of possibilities to do right or wrong, then the extensions as vehicles of the self can manifest those same possibilities. But these are value-loaded conclusions since we speak in moral terms of right and wrong.

Paul Tillich in his work entitled *Political Expectation* may have provided us with a key not to how we judge what is best for humankind but how we as individuals are to relate to the environment in which we exist. Tillich does not speak of progress as such, but addresses himself to the dehumanization of individuals from nature and technology. I believe Tillich sees technology as one manifestation of the collective will of individuals to reach out to a future goal of "the good life." This drive to the future Tillich calls the drive for Utopia and is centered in the very roots of people.

ONE ASPECT of Utopia is expectation which looks to the fulfillment in the future of those possibilities which indeed constitute the essence of man. There are possibilities that may remain unfulfilled—infinite possibilities owing to the infinite capacity of man to transcend every conditioned situation. But man has courage—as Nietzsche rightly said, he is the most courageous animal—because he expectantly goes forward beyond the give, toward the future.

When Tillich speaks of the essence of man, he speaks of those characteristics which make humanity strive for the ultimate fulfillment, as an eschatological approach to history in which the end time is the redemption and reconciliation of the individual to the center of life.

ESSENCE FOR Tillich is to be understood ontologically and religiously as a "distinction between essence and existence, essence and actuality, which is here projected into the dimension of time. Essence is conceived as 'that which has been,' (des bewassen) as that which once 'was' (gewest), when there was as yet no difference between essence and existence. Then came existence, the 'fall' and this existence is now the antithesis, the disruption, the negation of the original unity of the essential and actual."

As Christians our hope then lies in the past, in which mankind lived harmoniously because of this unity of the essential and actual. This hope is manifest as expectation and looks to the future for fulfillment when this essential unity can again be restored. Progress is then not the current gluttonous fulfillment of all of the possibilities of humankind but those possibilities which best put individuals in touch with their essence.

SAC brings clairvoyant to campus tomorrow

The Social Activities Committee will be presenting Gil Eagles tomorrow night, November 15. The demonstration will be in the Main Theater of DeWitt at 8:00 p.m. Admission is one dollar.

Gil Eagles was born and raised in Tanganyika, East Africa. At the age of ten he started to experiment with his gift for clairvoyance. Speaking in fluent Swahili with his neighboring countrymen, he practiced the art that would later serve as his ticket to worldwide travel and critic's acclaim.

Majoring in psychology, Gil continued his education at Christ College in London, England, where he emerged not only with a better understanding of that science, but with the flair of an expert showman, versed in the arts of precognition and telepathy, in short, E.S.P.

Since his move to the United States in 1960, Gil's career has steadily soared, and today, top billed as "The Entertaining Psychic," he meets, fascinates and astounds enthusiastic audiences at nightclubs, trade shows, conventions and colleges across the country.

Recent television and public appearances all support the fact that Gil Eagles has established himself as America's foremost

mentalist. In the infancy of parapsychology, Gil Eagles desires only to entertain. His feats of telepathy, precognition and hypnotism are always performed with complete dignity and the utmost respect for his audience. Quick wit, a truly pleasing personality and remarkable mental control all combine in this one ESpecially memorable entertainer, Gil Eagles.

"There's nothing I can do. I'm just one person."

Do you really think God will accept that?

Formsma to be guest soloist at fall concert

Bruce Formsma, trumpeter, will be guest soloist with the Concert Band at its fall concert in the Main Theater of the DeWitt Cultural Center on Wednesday evening, November 19 at 8 p.m. Formsma teaches in the Zeeland Christian Schools and is the trumpet instructor at Hope.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Hope and was granted the Master of Music in trumpet this past summer from the University of Michigan where he was a student of Clifford Lillya. He will perform the Hummel Concerto for Trumpet accompanied by the band.

The band, under the direction

of Robert Cecil, will perform the "Sketches on a Tudor Psalm" of Fisher Tull. The Psalm tune on which the work is based is the sixteenth century setting of the Second Psalm by Thomas Tallis. Other works include "Punchinello," an overture composed by Alfred Reed, "Music for a Civic Celebration" by Roger Nixon, and President Garfield's Inaugural March from 1881 by John Philip Sousa.

The two latter compositions are from the library of American music given to American school and college bands as a gift from the JC Penney Company in honor of the Bicentennial Celebration.

Every Wednesday...

AND NOW...

CONTINUED ON FRIDAY IS THE ORIGINAL...

**FLAMING
HOG
NIGHT
AT CORAL GABLES
OLD CROW BAR**

SAUGATUCK, MICHIGAN

You Can't Beat It!

40c DRINKS AND 40c BEERS

\$1.00 ADMISSION - 8 'TIL 10:30

BIG JAM SESSION SUNDAYS AT 4:00 P.M.

HELP WANTED

GUYS AND DOLLS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES

Dancing to be featured
Pizza parlor plans expansion

by Kenneth Lobb

Downtown Holland will be graced with its first swanky restaurant and entertainment lounge early next year, with its proprietors planning features such as nightly dancing and a sunken bar.

Prince's Restaurant, 174 River Ave., will see its present facility expanded by more than 100 percent in order to accommodate these and other changes. The move was set into motion following Wednesday night's City Council meeting in which a liquor license for the restaurant was approved.

"I'm very happy about this, because it's darn tough to get a liquor license in this town," said Calvin Prince, owner of the current pizza/deli restaurant and one of three owners for the future facility. "We've been working and planning for over a year on this project."

PRINCE said that he and two other partners, Kenneth Brink and Robert Smyth, have made arrangements to buy the entire corner of River and 7th Ave., which includes Prince's and the Suzuki motorcycle shop. Barring any problems, and pending approval by the state liquor commission, the new restaurant is scheduled for an opening sometime in February.

"Ever since I've owned this restaurant I've had expansion in mind," Prince said of his three and a half years' labor. "We've added things bit by bit, but this has always been my major intention."

THE PLANS are nothing short of elaborate. According to Prince and Dave Hassam, manager of the present restaurant, there will be two eating areas: the current pizza/deli section, which will continue to be geared for the younger crowd, and the new "first-class operation," which will include fancy surroundings, meals and service.

The entertainment lounge will be located in the rear of the current motorcycle shop. Liquor will be available for persons of age in all three sections. "This won't be any rock place; the kids can go to the Holiday Inn if they want that," said Prince. "But there will definitely be a dance floor and live entertainment."

PRINCE said he is also considering imposing some sort of dress code for the new restaurant, like requiring a sports jacket for men after 8 p.m. "We're going to try and get a good line of seafood in here, too. We're going all out to do this up right," he said.

Prince is well aware the downtown area has been lacking such a

restaurant and said he expects this venture to be successful from the start. Likewise, he is also aware that many college students have often complained there is nowhere to go to dance within walking distance from campus.

"THAT WAS always a problem when I went to school at Hope. So we definitely have the college kids in mind as we build this. They have been darn good to us," Prince said.

He said the great influx of Eastern students, many of whom were his classmates, influenced him on the type of food he sold right from the beginning. "The kids from the East would always want deli-type sandwiches, and there wasn't anywhere to go for that, either," Prince said. "I believe we're the only place around now that does."

HOPEFULLY, Prince said, with the opening of the new section, he'll be able to "catch both ends of the stick." The current eating area will remain informal and continue to sell pizza, deli sandwiches and steak sandwiches, while the proposed section will be "first-class all the way."

He said he still doesn't know if the new section will retain the name of "Prince's," or if there will be two separate names.

Tradition carried on Sophomores win Nykerk Cup

Tradition was once again carried on as the 1975 Nykerk Cup Competition was held last Saturday night. The Holland Civic Center was filled to capacity with over 6,000 people crammed into the building. After weeks of practice, the two classes showed the necessary preparation as they filed into their places dressed in the traditional blue and white colors.

THE SHOW began with the freshman song, involving over 200 girls. The accompanist was Rae

Sysweida, and the song was a musical collage consisting of many songs about singing and music. Following that was the sophomore oration by Wendy Martin. Her speech concerned the topic of hope.

The freshman play was next to come, as they put on a one-act play entitled *The Love Clinic*. The play involved freshmen Jean Reynolds, Glennie Russcher, Lora Arreola, Barbara Van De Vusse, Audrey Bergsma, Gayle Boss, Leah Sucherlin, Carol Anderson,

Gretchen Coffill and Cathie Tilroe as the women needing the help of Ada Love and her secretary, Miss Mooney. These two parts were played respectively by Wendy Fenn and Sherri Clark.

NEXT IN line was the sophomore song. It was written by Garnett Ann Schultz and Mara Mulder, and was entitled "To the Class of '78, 'Because.'" The accompanist was Kathy Mason. This was followed by the freshman oration, which was done by Kim Riegler. Her topic was the Bicentennial and its effects on our nation today.

Last on the list for the Nykerk events was the sophomore play. They presented an adaptation of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." The cast included Dee Faller, Cherie Beak, Blythe Denham, Charita Ford and Audrey Veldman.

THE WICKED queen was played by Leslie Van Dop, Snow White played by Kathy Forman and Prince Charming by Linda Nordstrom. The dwarfs were portrayed by Anne Powell, Diana Lutterbein, Nancy Hague, Maude Worthinton, Jody Mutschler, Deb Failing and Kathy Crimp.

While the Nykerk judges were busy deciding the winner of the competition, a few faculty members provided entertainment as they showed their talent on the piano and in singing. Tension built up for the members of the freshman and sophomore classes as they awaited the announcement of the winning class.

The declaration of a winner finally came, and the sophomore class emerged as the winner of the 1975 Nykerk Cup. The program was ended with the singing of the Alma Mater, and then the usual conclusion of tears, laughter and hugging took place for all the girls in the competition.



Bookstore questionnaire elicits student response

How much did you spend for text books this semester? Do you think the bookstore makes a good profit off what students spend on books? At the beginning of the school year the Geneva Bookstore held a survey which contained these questions hoping students would respond and indicate how the Geneva bookstore could serve Hope students better and more effectively.

Ten students responded to the survey and most of the responses were more negative than helpful. Mark Cook, manager of the bookstore, explained, "Students feel we're a monopoly. Teachers determine what books are to be stocked. We have to get them. To that end, we fill a go-between function."

A student at Hope may spend between 65 and 75 dollars on text books for the school year and what is spent will not be sheer profit for the bookstore. Prices for a book are determined by the number of copies printed. Best sellers such as James Michener's *Centennial*, have sold 650,000

copies.

The market price for these books would be inexpensive because there are enough books in circulation to constitute a lower price. Text books, in comparison, are written for a more specialized readership and to compensate for smaller quantities printed, publishers set higher prices to absorb printing costs. Consequently, the fewer books printed, the higher the price.

The bookstore would like to do another survey. In considering to what extent the survey would serve the student body, Cook said, "I'd like to do a survey with more personal contact to it, one which would get more response. I'd want to measure attitudes to prices I have no control over."

"I hear kids grumbling a lot. I'd like to know what they're griping about." If a new survey is circulated among the students, the Geneva bookstore hopes to receive a more positive solution to the problem of rising prices through contact with the student body.

TECHNOCRACY: UNDREAMED ABILITIES, UNKNOWN POWER

The Centennial Lecture Series of Calvin College

Oct. 16—Dr. Chad Walsh—Utopian Literature

"To Warn the Sorcerers Apprentice"

Oct. 30—Dr. Joseph Rychlak—Psychology

"Scientific Behavioral Control: Technology or Teleology"

Nov. 13—Dr. V. Elving Anderson—Eugenics

"Genetic-Engineering, Who can handle it?"

Nov. 20—Dr. John Hesselink—Response

"Christ's Church, Can It Face Technocracy"

All lectures begin at 8 p.m. Thursday evenings in the Fine Arts Center auditorium. Series tickets are \$2 and can be purchased at the door. They are also available at: The Nooreweir-Vander Werp Hall, The Sociology Office in the College Center, The History-Econ Office in the library basement or The Rhetoric Office, Room 200A in the Fine Arts Center. Single lectures Cost \$1.

For Information Call...
949-4000

Theater department announces cast list

The Theater Department recently announced the cast list for Thornton Wilder's *The Matchmaker*. This is the Hope theater's second major production of the 75-76 winter season.

It opens December 4 and plays December 4-6 and December 10-13. The famous story of the play, which is the basis for the musical *Hello Dolly*, involves the wily intrigues of Dolly Levi and her mate-matching work in turn-of-the-century New York.

Director John Tammi's cast includes Dixie Fair as the match-making Dolly Levi and Harry Caramanos as her reluctant beau, Horace Vandergelder. Jeff Wiggins and Bill Lawson play the adventurous Cornelius Hackl and Barnaby Tucker, respectively.

The famous hat shop girls are Irene Molloy, played by Kathy

Cornell, and Minnie Fay, played by Amy Mills. Others appearing are Dean Campione as Ambrose Kemper, Grace Tannehill as Ermengarde and Paul Shoun as Malachi Stack.

The Matchmaker set is being designed by Richard Smith, with lighting designed by Michael Rice, a Hope theater major.

Other productions in Hope's 75-76 season are Cole Porter's musical *Anything Goes*, playing February 26-28 and March 3-6, and Samuel Beckett's *Endgame*, playing April 22-24 and April 28-May 1. Reservations and group rate information will be available beginning Monday, November 17, by calling the Ticket Office at (616) 392-6200, or writing Hope College Theater, Holland, Michigan 49423.

Constructive feedback

anchor editorials

Students have always complained about the Geneva Bookstore. Either the books cost too much money, or they didn't have enough of the book you needed in stock.

According to the manager of the bookstore, Mark Cook, students spend 65 to 70 dollars each semester on books. For spending this amount of money, surely students have the right to express their complaints.

In the third issue of the *anchor* the bookstore bought advertising space to publish a survey that would poll student opinion about the bookstore.

The survey asked pertinent questions about the book rush at the beginning of the year. Cook requested information on the prices of merchandise, whether the students thought that the bookstore was making an unjustly large profit, and whether students would feel justified ripping off the bookstore.

Cook also wanted to know how much students spend each semester on books and whether the bookstore had most of the books that they needed for their courses or not.

Ten students answered the survey. It is a shame, when so many of the students feel that they have justified complaints about the bookstore and then make no attempt to give the bookstore some positive feedback regarding those complaints.

Other than verbal feedback, the survey was the only form of questionnaire that Cook has distributed this semester. If another questionnaire is distributed by the end of the semester, then perhaps some positive changes can be made in the bookstore's method of serving the student body.

If there is none, then we will all have to buy books for the second semester in the same conditions that we complained about for the first.

Who killed JFK?

Rusty Rhode's lecture was very impressive. If all of the facts that substantiate Rhode's point of view are as accurate as his visual presentation was convincing, then serious political and social questions must be asked.

Rhodes avoided saying that the CIA and a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. His method was to present the case and let the audience make its own conclusion.

If Lee Harvey Oswald did kill the President, then why have all the pertinent documents been locked in the national archives until 2039 by presidential order of Lyndon Johnson?

The suppression of information and distortion of facts surrounding the assassination by the Warren Commission, rather than clearing up suspicion, serves only to confuse the issue.

After being confronted with all of the various facts and theories about the assassination, it is difficult to arrive at one definite conclusion.

One conclusion that is very likely to be reached, however, is that there is a substantial amount of evidence that should be revealed to the American people once again.

Conclusions that may be reached from presentation, such as the one by Rhodes, may be disillusioning and frightening. If the President of the country can't control the direction that the CIA takes, who can?

The truth may be arrived at only through the power of a congressional investigation. House Resolution #204 is attempting to reopen the investigation into Kennedy's death. We urge you to write your congressman in support of this legislation.

Letters

'This nerveless campus'

The series of four articles about Pakistan written by Mr. DeWeese display without doubt that Mr. DeWeese's attitudes toward Christianity were changed. One wishes this sort of thing would happen more often. That is admittedly easy to say here in the cool shade of distant analysis; it is precisely such analysis which I intend to discuss here.

dear editor

The dispute over the Biblical attributes or lack thereof in these articles seems to touch one of the few nerves of this otherwise nerveless campus. Biblical interpretations, like rides to Grand Rapids, seem to affect nearly everybody. My point is that the comfortable interpretations made by those who think that such correspondence is what much of the New Testament is after, more than the coherence of, for example, the temple cultus. This was perhaps one of the central

points of Mr. DeWeese's articles and also the letter from Mr. Chalmers; the fact that Mr. DeWeese evidently failed to communicate to some, exemplified by the letter from Mr. Kraak, is a testament not to the quality of Mr. DeWeese's articles but rather to the fact that Christianity for many is a purely verbal experience (hence the emphasis upon coherence). In the beginning was The Word—words, words, words. Institutionally, words have even become more important than sacraments.

Harvey Cox wrote in a letter to *Time* (1/13/75), "The scholarly sophisticates analyze its (the Bible's) sources or reduce it to 'religious literature,' somehow managing to avoid its discomfiting demands."

"The fundamentalists smugly laud its inerrancy about talking snakes and whales' bellies while they continue to lay up treasures on earth and trample on the needy for a pair of shoes. The Bible is basically a drama and we are all in it. When the author appears onstage after the last scene, he will not ask you whether you believed it or whether you analyzed it. He will ask whether you did it."

Peter Ferriby



art buchwald

The comeback trail



WASHINGTON—The New Nixon was sitting on the porch of La Casa Pacifica at San Clemente slumped in his chair staring out at the sea. The Old Nixon carrying a golf bag came out jauntily whistling "Hail to the Chief."

"WHERE ARE you going?" the New Nixon asked bitterly.

"I'm going to play golf with the Teamsters at La Costa," the Old Nixon said. "What a day."

"How can you play golf after what we've been through?" the New Nixon asked.

"CHEER UP, Dicky boy," the Old Nixon said. "We're on the comeback trail. Look at this. We're on the cover of Newsweek magazine. Did you ever dream we'd ever make the cover of Newsweek again?"

The New Nixon shook his head. "I don't get it. You never give up, do you?"

THE OLD NIXON said, "You're damn right I never give up. They had me counted out after the presidential election in 1960. They said I couldn't get elected dogcatcher after I lost for governor in 1962. But I fooled them, Dicky, and I'm going to fool them again. They haven't heard the last of Richard Milhaus Nixon."

"I wouldn't believe it if I didn't see it with my own eyes," the New Nixon said.

"WAIT UNTIL our book comes out," the Old Nixon said. "Just wait until they hear our side of the story. There will be more than Teamsters wanting to play golf with me then."

"Richard," said the New Nixon, "do you really think we can make a comeback? Or are you just saying that to make me feel better?"

"IT'S IN THE cards, Dicky. After my interviews with David Frost, the American people are going to see that all we were trying to do was protect the Presidency of the United States. Oh, there will be some who will say we lied and we cheated and we brought disgrace on the office. But we

won't hate them for saying that."

"We won't?" the New Nixon said.

"No," replied the Old Nixon, "but we'll keep their names on file cards and someday when we're back in power they're going to be sorry they ever made an issue of Watergate."

"WHAT ARE we going to say about Watergate in our book?"

"It was a mistake, and we should have taken more of an interest in what our staff was doing. They let us down. But we're not going to blame them. We're taking full responsibility for their actions, no matter how contemptible they were and no matter how much we disapproved of the illegal manner in which they carried out our orders. As President it was our job to see that they did not violate the trust we had given them, in spite of all the other things we had on our mind during that momentous period in American history."

"I THINK Peoria will buy it," the New Nixon said.

"It will just be a matter of time, Dicky, before we're on top again," the Old Nixon said. "We'll take a trip to China, then to the Soviet Union and then to the Middle East. They love us over there, not like the creeps in this country who always had it in for us."

The New Nixon was suddenly coming out of his lethargy.

"YOU KNOW, you might just possibly swing it," he said. "Six months ago I wouldn't have given 18 1/2 minutes of tape for our chances of making a comeback. But now with the book and the TV and the Teamsters I'm starting to feel like a new man."

The Old Nixon slapped him on the back. "Atta boy, Dicky. Don't forget what they tried to do to Patton."

"RICHARD," the New Nixon said, "do you think they'll invite us to the Republican National Convention?"

"Invite us?" chuckled the Old Nixon. "Would you believe the keynote speaker?"



Editor John Scholten
Associate Editor Robert Eckert
Assistant Editor Barbara Brown
Art Editor Karen Dimon
Photography Editor Steve Zylstra
Sports Editor Mel Vandermolen
Copy Editor Samme Orwig

Business Manager Robert M. Kruse
Subscriptions Manager Tom Page
Advertising Manager Robert M. Kruse
Layouts Robert Eckert
Cartoonist Jon Andreasen
Reporters .. Margie Johnson, Larry Evans,
Doug Irons, Tim Mulder, Bob Post,
Susanne Watterson, Cathy LeBoeuf

anchor review

Stratton and Agosti—'like minstrels of old'

The following is written by Jim Lampert. He reviews a performance of Judy Stratton-Kewel Agosti from the New York Coffeehouse Circuit. They were performing in the Pit last week.

Long ago, when chivalry was in vogue and merry-making was a thing to do every night, not just on weekends, small bands of singers traversed the lands of France and England singing and bringing joy to people's hearts. These bands of musicians were called minstrels, or as some liked to call them, gypsies.

THE MINSTREL tradition stuck around as long as there was a need for travelling bands, but when dance and song halls opened, the minstrels were forced out of business. Throughout the centuries many people tried in vain to restore the minstrel spirit into song, but to little or no avail.

The closest the musical world came was with the advent of folk singers such as Pete Seeger and Bob Dylan, but even these singers became too commercialized. Leave it to the New York Coffeehouse Circuit to bring back the minstrel spirit, and perhaps the most energetic of the minstrels they have in store are Judy Stratton and Kevin Agosti.

THROWN TOGETHER from totally different backgrounds, Judy and Kevin portray the epitome of what the minstrels of old tried to do. They travel the country, via the graces and bookings of the Circuit, and they warm hearts all over with their music. Kevin brought to the total of their music his experience with swing and jazz.

Brought up in Toledo, Ohio, Kevin was able to listen to the songs of his era, the Beatles and Donovan, and incorporate them into a style which he calls "percussive guitar." Judy, on the other side of the mountain, was raised amongst the red-necks of Vermont.

HER ROOTS lie in the country and folk songs, the Joni Mitchell and Arlo Guthrie beat. Together

they form a blend of innovative and refreshing rock/folk, a kind of melodic harmony of Nashville and Chicago all at once.

Perhaps one of the limiting factors that the minstrels of past days found in their way was the problem of diversity. With only one style, in one way of saying it, yesterday's minstrels died off due to lack of flexibility. Judy and Kevin don't seem to have that problem. Their moods change as rapidly as their vocals, a stretch from hysterical country to mock-rock; a bit of the schmaltz that makes performers great.

THEIR FORTE lies within their ability to change with the mood of the crowd. Singing in front of kings and queens can be only so stimulating, and then one must move on. But given a college crowd, full of rowdiness and tender spots, this leaves the singer much to work with.

Judy and Kevin worked every part of the crowd's delights, and then gave them more. When the crowd was in a festive mood, a mood that signaled a party, the two musicians pulled out songs like "Shanty," by Jonathan Edwards, or their own original version of the same theme, "Get Myself Higher." The change between the spoken and sung lyrics marks a willingness to be flexible and play to the crowd.

WHEN THE crowd was ready for some hard-thinking, lyrical masterpieces that they could study, they would pull out "Thinkin' Some Lately," an original piece, or "What Went Wrong," another original. A lot of people speak of vibrations that can be felt when a performer hits the right vein; Judy and Kevin hit every vein possible.

Still, there were more changes that they made. They sang story-songs about mice, mock-40's songs about eyes, and country farce songs about red-necks. Each song had an intro to go with it, and some even had epilogues to follow. Yet each had a moral, or meaning behind it.

IT MAY have looked strange to some that there was only one

guitar between the two of them. However, Kevin's use of what was termed before as "percussive guitar" picked up wherever the other instrument could have filled in. Kevin invented the term himself, and uses a form of half-strum, half-beat in order to keep the beat going.

What emerges is a sound not unlike that of a hard strum, or almost country beat effect on each song. For some it may not work. But for Judy and Kevin and the type of music they play, the percussive guitar fits in perfectly. It was most evident on their "Train Song," the original they "had to write because everyone except us had one and we felt left out."

THE RISING motion of the train, the whistle, the bumps and twists of the locomotive as it rides the rails could be felt with each strum. For such a feeling to emerge from a live performance, without sound effects or percussion back-up is hard to do. I doubt if there could be one person who could not feel the beat.

With such versatile talents, it might be expected that some part of their performance was lacking. If one tries to work everything into one performance, something is bound to be left out or overlooked. Yet, even down to the improvisational blends on songs such as "Somethin' You Got," or "You and Your Beauti-

ful Eyes," the notes fit together like clockwork.

JUDY'S RANGE is a cross between Joni Mitchell (whom she should be applauded for in doing such a beautiful rendition) and Bonnie Raitt. Kevin doesn't take the lead very often, being more content to let the fingers do the talking, but when he does, it is with great power and command.

There was no real gap in their performance. Like the minstrels of old, they love doing what they are doing, and can find no better pleasure than to make people happy. If they continue in the way they are headed, many people, maybe even a few kings and queens, are going to find a lot of happiness from their works.

Moonchildren—Many faults, but worthwhile viewing

The following is written by William TeWinkle. He reviews the dress rehearsal of Moonchildren which is playing in the DWCC Theater tonight and tomorrow night at 8 p.m.

Michael Weller's *Moonchildren* deals with a large group of male and female university students rooming together somewhere in the heart of LBJ's America.

THE PLAY occurs in the winter of 1965-66. The Beatles are going strong, the Cold War is raging and the Vietnamese War is the common bond of America's youth.

The fascinating element of Weller's play is that he has overcome nostalgia and achieves a biting comment on the era. Weller makes his comment entertaining in his use of spicy humor.

THE LANGUAGE is strong, lending the play some striking moments of sarcasm. Weller gives the viewer a portrayal of students struggling to justify their country's foreign policy, to make sense

of their working toward a degree and their leaning to live with each other, which is not fun, but it seems to be made funny.

The characters, to use a well known expression, laugh so that they may not weep.

THEN, THERE are the "others," those representing the establishment. The landlord, the uncle, Lucky and the cops have some "red-neck" lines which are a bit much at times. Yet, Weller achieves the effect of showing as what the students will face in the "real world," and beyond that, what some of them will some day become.

The plot of the play centers around the plight of Bob, a supposedly bright music student. His troubles adjusting to reality seem more acute than those problems of the other students. He cannot, very often, play the game the rest are perpetrating.

HIS LACK of emotion, or refusal to show any, is supposed to give the audience a chance to identify with his sad story. In order for the audience to key in on Bob, however, his relationship to the other students, and especially to Kathy, must be made crystal clear.

If this delineation of relationship is not achieved, the audience will quickly focus on the humor of the other characters. This would not be bad, except for the fact that Weller requires the audience to be strongly empathetic toward Bob in the final scene.

THIS SCENE is strongly written, but it loses strength if the previous scenes don't consistently build toward it.

This is where I believe director Richard Hoehler's production of *Moonchildren* has its biggest shortcoming. The previous performance attended had a number of bright moments, but the through-line of the play, the commanding image, was not evident. The small audience was given nothing firm to grasp.

THIS MAY not have been entirely the fault of Hoehler. The actors in general were very tentative. The gestures were clumsy, and there seemed to be a great pre-occupation with pointing fingers to emphasize a point.

Emotions were held in check by nearly all of the actors, thus making Bob seem quite normal. The other characters were as "dead" through most of the performance as was Bob. The relationship of Bob and Kathy the first time they appear together was too ambiguous to justify Bob's concluding monologue.

THERE ARE some other acting problems which were quite evident, although these may be

due to the anticipation of opening night. Anticipated and late cues, swallowed lines and bad timing are all faults which vary from night to night, and I'm sure a performance situation will remedy many of the problems of which I was aware.

The direction was, especially in the opening moments, too contrived for my taste. Actors mimicking each others gestures must be perfectly timed and reacted to, if they are to work. The sight of a short actor lifting his leg over a tall chair "John Wayne style" is comic—but also unbelievable.

I WAS especially disappointed with the blocking of the character Norman. His marvelous reactions were mostly made sitting down in the same chair facing the same part of the audience. Hoehler's use of music helped ease the audience through transitions, though at times, the music seemed to force the audience to a conclusion. This was evident after the encyclopedia salesman scene.

Technically, the costumes, lighting and properties supported the action. There were a few anachronistic props and pieces of clothing, but generally they were convincing. The lighting in the final scene was subtle and effective.

IN SUCH a short space, it is perhaps not wise to single out actors from such a large cast, but there are two I must mention.

Mr. Caramanos as Norman and Mr. Curry as the old-timer cop were a delight. They played with believability and confidence. Mr. Caramanos was sufficiently studious.

I THOUGHT he made his choices and acted with a conviction I felt lacking in the other actors. He and Curry seemed to be acting with true emotions, a necessity in this type of play.

I recommend *Moonchildren* as worthy viewing. Weller's work is subtly artistic and quite thought provoking. It is a relevant comment on the period, thankfully devoid of nostalgia.

The play is often very funny and entertaining. Mr. Hoehler and all involved have found much worth in their production of *Moonchildren*, and for that reason they are to be applauded.



Give
to Christmas Seals

goals and purposes

Cultivating creativity

by Robert Eckert

Did you ever notice what an excellent job education does of making us all average? From kindergarten right on up to Hope College, education is designed to produce uncreative think-alikes. Teachers operate from the assumption that their students will never achieve anything beyond the ordinary. Schools don't prepare a person to be president, they prepare him to sit at home and watch the returns on television.

THERE IS, perhaps, some justification for such a structure on the elementary level. Reading, writing and arithmetic are pretty much the same for all. But if a student must hear the same lessons as every other student, why must he be trained to apply them in exactly the same way.

Especially in college, it's depressing to hear a professor describe the struggles of artists in terms of that's them and this is us. Most professors seem to assume that their students will never create, and that assumption reaches the student as a subtle kind of harmful conditioning.

SCHOOL DOES not inspire creativity. It teaches us to learn about and imitate what has already been done. But centuries of admiring the Mona Lisa and praising *Moby Dick* don't make for progress. I wonder how many artists and writers with the potential of da Vinci or Melville have wasted their talents writing tests about someone else's creativity, all the time believing that their educational experience was worthwhile.

It would be such a simple task to expect creativity from students, rather than mediocrity. Emphasis should be placed on what man has yet to

accomplish rather than on what he has already done.

THE ANSWER will probably be given that only a few students are capable of the kind of creativity I'm describing. I submit that the only reason so few students create, is because the conditioning that tells us others create, while we work forty hours a week, is too strong to be broken by most of us. Give students a chance from their first days in school. Emphasize the value of originality, rather than the worth of following pre-determined arbitrary guidelines.

The world is a pretty mundane place and it would be completely boring if it weren't for the Vonneguts, Michelangelos and Einsteins who are able to find the slim openings that lead a person out of commonness to uniqueness.

THE REASON most people don't find those openings is because they haven't been told to look for them. Does the Hope chemistry department teach students how to use someone else's findings to measure air pollution, or does it encourage the creativity that will help eliminate the problem? Does the English department teach students how to analyze a novel the "right" way, or does it encourage the creativity necessary to write one even better?

Students are taught with the expectation that they will one day sit in their suburban homes watching television and worrying about what deodorant works best. They're taught that way and they act that way. Teach them to create and they will.

Private investigator questions JFK assassination

continued from page 1

above Dallas had cleared. The President then ordered the top of his bubble-top limousine lowered. As the motorcade left the airport, Kennedy's car was in the second position.

PRESIDENT Kennedy was in the rear seat of the limousine with his wife. The seat was raised three feet. Governor Connally was in front of the President and his wife was to his left. In the front seat, Secret Service Agent William Greer was driving and Agent Roy Kellerman, the man who was in charge of the overall operation that day, was in the passenger position of the front seat.

Behind the President's car was a secret service vehicle that contained an additional eight secret service agents. Secret Service regulations state that the follow up vehicle is to remain within two to five feet of the presidential vehicle at all times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC evidence has shown that the Secret Service car dropped 30 yards behind Kennedy's limousine as the motorcade proceeded down Elm Street past the book depository building.

Another breach of Secret Service regulations occurred with the position of the limousine carrying the President. According to regulations, the President's car is required to be in the middle of processions with the local and state leaders going first.

HOWEVER, when the motorcade left the airport, the President's car was in the second position even though the cars had been numbered differently earlier in the day. Kennedy's car should have been seventh in that motorcade, according to Rhodes.

The motorcade originally was to have proceeded down Main Street to the luncheon where Kennedy was to speak. Within a couple of days prior to the event, the route Kennedy was to take was changed so that the motorcade would take a right hand turn

on Houston and then make a 120° left hand turn one block later onto Elm Street, which would take the motorcade past the Texas School Book Depository Building.

THE WARREN Commission went on to state that only three shots were fired. The first bullet, according to the Warren Commission, hit Kennedy from behind and after passing through his neck, struck Connally. The second bullet smashed against a curb and smashed fragments into a spectator's cheek.

The third shot, according to the Commission, was the fatal shot. It struck Kennedy from behind and literally blew Kennedy's head off. The second and third bullets were never found.

RHODES RAISED many questions about the three bullets. Initially, he repeated the Warren Commission admission that, "It would have been possible for a single gunman to kill Kennedy only if the first bullet hit Kennedy and Connally both."

"To say that they were hit by separate bullets is synonymous with saying there were two assassins," Rhodes said.

RHODES POINTED out that according to the F.B.I. and Secret Service witnesses, as well as the report of the original medical examiners, the first bullet entered the President's back five to six inches below the collar line. The Warren Commission ignored this and placed the entrance point at the back of the neck.

Doctors Shiers, McClelland and Perry were the original medical examiners. They identified the wound at the front of Kennedy's throat as an entry wound. They were subsequently ordered to not perform an autopsy. Dallas law requires that all homicide cases must have an autopsy.

THE PRESIDENT'S body was then flown to Bethesda Naval Hospital. There, the doctors declared that the front neck wound was an exit wound.

Coincidentally, Dr. Shiers had been a close friend of Rhode's father. At a Christmas party after the assassination, Rhodes approached Shiers on the subject of the autopsy. Shiers had just returned from Washington, D.C. All of the Parkland Hospital doctors that worked on President Kennedy had been escorted there by the F.B.I.

RHODES NOTED that the doctor was not able to recognize old friends and his hands were shaking. Shier's wife explained that he had been under severe mental strain.

"When I asked him about what had happened in Bethesda, he said that the F.B.I. had told him to keep his mouth shut, and he quickly left the party," Rhodes noted. To this day, the doctor refuses to discuss the case.

ANOTHER DOCTOR that remains still is the widely publicized case of James Humes, the naval pathologist at Bethesda, who took the first notes of the autopsy and later burned them in his own fireplace.

Abraham Zapruder and at least two other people in the Dealey Plaza area were filming the assassination as the events occurred. These films have helped Rhodes and other investigators in finding what they feel is the truth about the murder.

RHODES SHOWED the Zapruder film after explaining that it had never been seen by the American people, and it is illegal to possess or show it. Rhodes got a copy of the film from Jim Garrison, the D.A. in New Orleans who subpoenaed the film in 1968 and made copies of it. He distributed the copies and lost his job because of it.

Rhodes also exhibited a slide presentation entitled, "The remarkable path of the pristine bullet according to the Warren Commission." The bullet, fired from the thirty year old rifle that Oswald bought from a mail order catalog for \$13, aimed at Kennedy from the sixth floor of the school book building, Rhodes affectionately entitled the "Super-Bullet."

"IT STRUCK the President in the back, six inches below the collar line, headed almost straight into the President's body because of the necessary downward angle from the sixth floor window. Then, after it entered the body, it took a strange detour after hitting no bone, and then exited through the President's throat.

"This same bullet then struck Connally in the middle of the back, smashed three ribs, punctured three ribs and exited through his chest. The bullet then took another detour, hitting the governor in the right wrist, smashing three bones therein, took yet another detour and lodged in Connally's left thigh," he explained.

RHODES CONTINUED, "Although it supposedly made seven holes in two men, no blood or tissue traces were found on it. It weighed 160 grains when new and weighed 158.6 grains when it was recovered. Besides, it was in pristine condition. Any bullet that would have struck bone twice would not have been in the perfect condition it was in."

Rhodes illustrated his point by showing a slide of an identical bullet fired from an identical gun through the wrist of a cadaver. The bullet has clear extensive structural damage.

"WE ALSO have to consider the fact that the bullet was not removed from Connally," Rhodes added, "but was found conveniently lying on his stretcher at the hospital."

Rhodes also contends that the time difference between Kennedy's reaction and Connally's reaction is far too great for those men to have been struck by a single bullet.

"BY CROSS-referencing the films, we know that there would be only two frames of film between their reactions with the

bullet travelling at 1,700 feet per second. So if we are to believe the one shot theory, we have to accept the fact that the bullet hung in mid air before entering Connally," Rhodes said.

The film also showed that the most time that elapsed between the shots hitting the two men was 1.8 seconds. However, the weapon that Oswald was alleged to have used is a Mannlicher-Carcano bolt action rifle. Tests showed that the minimum time required to operate the action was 2.3 seconds. There is no person that could have operated that weapon fast enough to shoot the President and Connally separately.

RHODES ALSO noted that the Zapruder film exposed an additional flaw in the Warren Commission evidence. Since the Commission placed the presidential vehicle 280 feet from the window, all of the shots fired should have propelled Kennedy's body forward.

"In frame 313, we see that there is a massive explosion in the President's head," Rhodes noted. "From that point on, the President's head is propelled backwards and to his left at a tremendous rate of speed."

TWO MOTORCYCLE officers rode off the left rear bumper of the President's car. These men were covered with brain and skeletal debris. They stated that the President's head had been propelled backwards and to his left.

After the shots were fired, the two motorcycle policemen allowed the Secret Service car to pass them. Then they gunned their motorcycles and crossed the street, attempting to jump the curb. The men were sure that the shots had come from the grassy knoll area directly to the right front of the motorcade.

THE MEN ran to the top of the knoll with their service revolvers drawn. When they reached the top of the hill, they were stopped by a man who showed them Secret Service credentials and assured them that the area was secured.

The overall Secret Service commander for the day testified to the Warren Commission that all of his men were in the motorcade. None were on the grassy knoll. The identity of the man who sent the police officers away remains unknown.

RHODES NOTED that over 90 witnesses gave statements to the Dallas police department that day as to where the shots originated from. Two-thirds stated that the shots had originated from the grassy knoll. Seven of the witnesses were standing on a railroad overpass directly in front of the presidential vehicle. All seven stated that they had seen a rifle barrel protrude over the fence at the top of the knoll.

Rhodes noted that he had talked to all of these men and they all swore to exactly the same observation. The fact of the matter is, only one of these witnesses was ever called to testify before the Warren Commission.

RHODES STATED, "While there were seven, the report gives us the impression that only one saw the rifle barrel. This has the effect of reducing credibility. It is a classic example of how the cover-up begins. You simply don't call certain witnesses."

One of the most puzzling aspects of the report, according to Rhodes, is the Commission's efforts to prove that one assassin fired all three shots. The experts examined the film and determined that the time within which the three shots were fired was 4.8 to 5.6 seconds.

"THE BEST riflemen in the country took that weapon and tried to duplicate that feat of Oswald," said Rhodes. "No one could do it. The Warren Commission notes that they were masters of rifle fire. Many were F.B.I. members."

"The problem was that none of

the experts could fire three shots in less than 6.44 seconds, and they were missing the targets as well.

"FINALLY, Frazier, the chairman of the crew, had the gun mounted in a vice that was bolted to a table and he was able to fire three shots within 4.6 seconds. He did not hold the rifle or aim it, but he was able to pull the bolt and fire three times." Based on this, Rhodes maintained the Warren Commission said that it was possible.

The 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle has been called the "humane weapon," Rhodes noted because of its inaccuracy. When one was found on the sixth floor of the book depository building, Dallas police found that the scope of the weapon was not properly sighted in and that the bolt action was awkward. Rhodes noted that the F.B.I. had to place three shims under the scope to sight it in properly.

RHODES ALSO explained to his captive audience that there is a test to see if a person has fired a weapon on a particular day. The police apply hot paraffin to the cheek of the defendant to see if there are any nitrates on his skin. The nitrates cannot be washed off, they must be worn off.

"So if a criminal has nitrates on his body, it does not prove that he has fired a gun because there are nitrates in everything, even cardboard chalk," Rhodes noted. "But if there is no trace of nitrates, it does prove that that person has not fired a weapon."

A **NITRATE** test was given to Oswald and the results were negative. Rhodes looked at the results in Dallas police files in 1966. The results have since disappeared from the files.

The rifle found on the sixth floor was not even registered to Oswald. The gist of the case rested on two photographs of Oswald with the gun.

RHODES QUESTIONED whether these photographs were legitimate. He compared the faces of the photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, with the face of Oswald's mug shot taken by Dallas police department. The two chins were different.

Rhodes noted, "Either these photographs have been cropped such that Oswald's face was placed on another man's body, or Lee Harvey Oswald was the world's first human chin transplant."

TO SUBSTANTIATE his view that Kennedy's death was due to the relation between the CIA and organized crime, Rhodes noted several factors.

President Kennedy in a speech shortly before his death stated, "If I had my way, I would shatter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds." The President had overruled the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff several times.

THE BAY OF Pigs invasion was originally to have been aided by U.S. air support. Kennedy withheld the support. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union were other incidents where the President went against the consensus of the military men.

Kennedy had also started the withdrawal of men from Vietnam at the time of his death. This, too, disturbed the Pentagon and the CIA.

ANOTHER FACTOR that aids an opinion of CIA involvement is that Mrs. Kennedy, when asked to change her blood stained clothes said, "No, I want them to see what they have done."

Rhodes feels that, only the power of a congressional investigation will be sufficient to get at the truth of JFK's death. Congressman Henry B. Gonzales from Texas introduced House Resolution 204 which will reopen the investigation into Kennedy's murder.

In April of this year, someone shot at Representative Gonzales.

THE OUTPOST

184 RIVER AVENUE

DOWN JACKETS AND VESTS.....FROM \$41.95

By.. "North Face", "Ascente" and "Snow Lion"

VASQUE HIKING BOOTS

HRS: MON. and FRI. 'til 9:00 P.M.; TUES., THURS., and SAT. 9:00-5:30 P.M., Telephone: 396-5556

\$33,500,000 Unclaimed Scholarships

Over \$33,500,000 unclaimed scholarships, grants, aids, and fellowships ranging from \$50 to \$10,000. Current list of these sources researched and compiled as of Sept. 15, 1975.

UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS

11275 Massachusetts Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90025

☐ I am enclosing \$9.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling.

PLEASE RUSH YOUR CURRENT LIST OF UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS SOURCES TO:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(California residents please add 6% sales tax.)

Dutchmen end season with a brilliant record

When the final whistle sounded last Saturday and the 1975 Hope football season drew to a close, few who had witnessed the entire campaign could doubt that this was the finest season in Hope's 71-year football history.

THE DUTCHMEN ended the year as the fifth-ranked team in NCAA Division III ratings by compiling a brilliant 8-0-1 record, with the eight wins tying the all-time Hope mark. The Dutchmen set a new school record of 271 points in a season, breaking the old mark of 248 accomplished in 1958.

It was the most points scored by an MIAA team since Hillsdale tallied 319 in 1959. Hope's average of 30.1 points per game also broke the 1958 record of 27.6. In outscoring their opponents 271-65 for the year, the Dutchmen held an astounding first-quarter advantage, garnering 83 points in that period while holding the opposition to just 3.

HOPE'S quarterbacks established a new school record by throwing only six interceptions all year, eclipsing the previous low of 7 set in 1966. Jim Miller booted five field goals during the year, snapping his 1974 Hope record of 4, and Miller hit 32 conversions, breaking the old standard of 24 set on three different occasions.

Hope dominated the all-MIAA football team announced this week by the league's coaches. The Flying Dutchmen, who won their second title in three years enroute to the college's first undefeated season, landed eight players on

the honor squad.

SENIOR quarterback Tim Van Heest was unanimously voted the league's most valuable player. He is the third Hope player to receive the MVP award in the past five years.

Two Hope players were named to the all-MIAA team for the third straight year. They were Bob Lees, senior defensive end and Craig Van Tuinen, senior defensive tackle. Junior defensive half-back Rick McLouth made the squad for the second year in a row.

JUNIOR end Duff DeZwaan, sophomore tackle Dewey Thompson, senior guard Len Fazio and sophomore fullback Bill Blacquiere joined Van Heest on the offensive team.

Hope players who received honorable mention were seniors Doug Holwerda, Jim Vander Meer and Dave Yeiter; juniors Kurt Bennett, Arde Ramthun, Tom Richards, John Smith and Dave Teater; and sophomore Dave Zessin.

The entire all-MIAA squad is as follows:

OFFENSE

OE Duff DeZwaan, Hope
OE Stan Izykowski, Alma
C Bob Bacon, Olivet
T Dewey Thompson, Hope
G Len Fazio, Hope
T Marv McKay, Alma
G Kevin Schaefer, Albion
QB Tim Van Heest, Hope
FB Bill Blacquiere, Hope
HB Bob Hamilton, Alma
TB Tim Comptom, Albion
Punter Jim Allshouse, Adrian

Hope College anchor

DEFENSE

DE Bob Lees, Hope
DE George Hamo, Kalamazoo
T Craig Van Tuinen, Hope
T Tim Jank, Alma
T Steve Spencer, Albion
LB Rick Corser, Olivet
LB Frank Carr, Albion
B Jim Crocker, Olivet
B Rick Smith, Olivet
B Rick McLouth, Hope
B Steve Lefere, Albion

Hope placed several players

among the leaders in the 1975 MIAA statistics. Van Heest led in total offense while Blacquiere and Bennett were third and fifth respectively. Van Heest also led the league in passing with Mark Boyce placing tenth in that department.

Blacquiere and Jim Miller finished 1-2 in the MIAA scoring race, and McLouth ranked second in punt returns. DeZwaan, Teater and Kevin Clark were among the

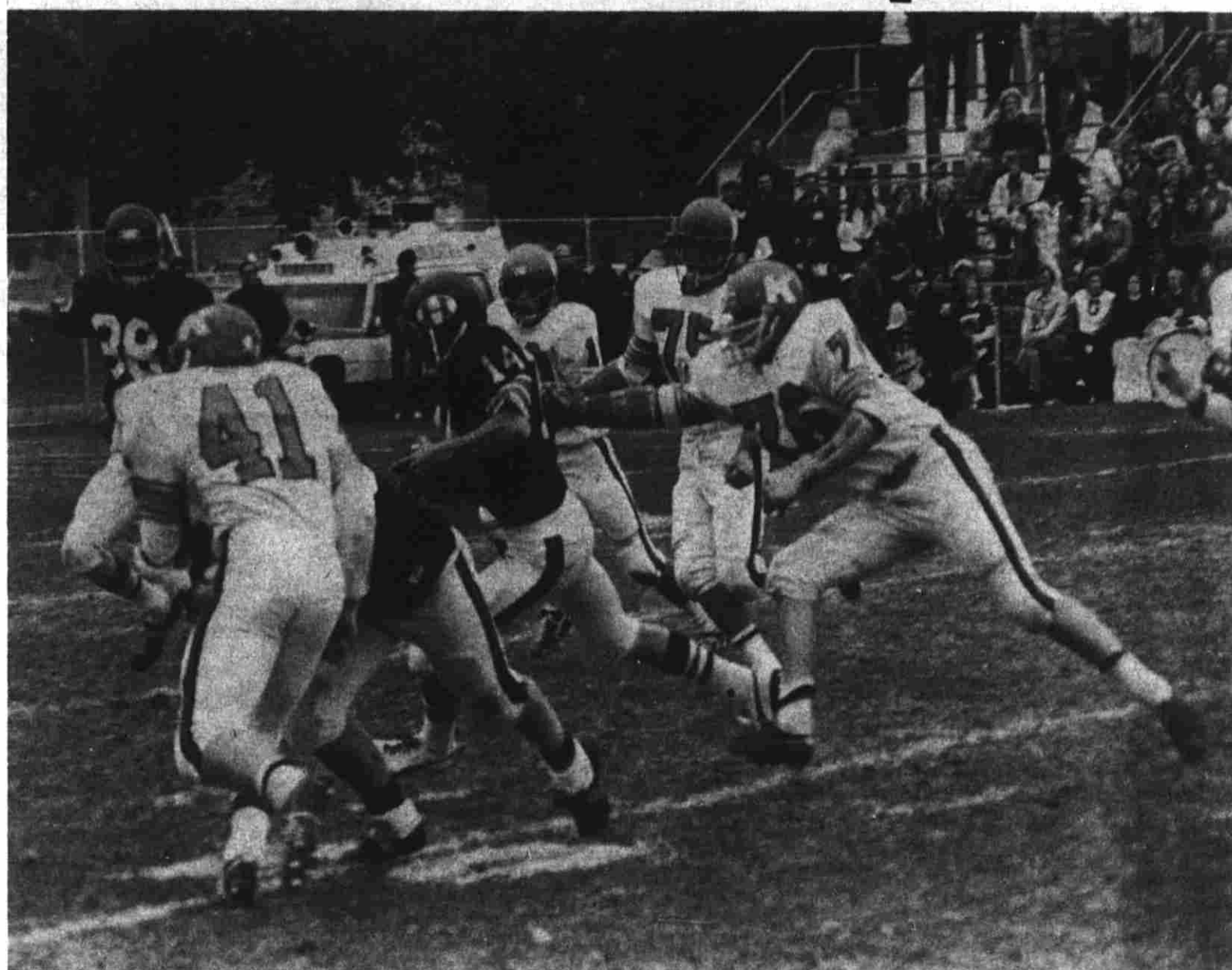
top ten pass receivers, and Blacquiere and Bennett ended second ended second and third in rushing.

FINAL 1975

FOOTBALL STANDINGS

	League			Overall		
	W	L	T	W	L	T
Hope	4	0	1	8	0	1
Alma	3	2	0	6	3	0
Albion	2	2	1	6	2	1
Adrian	2	3	0	4	5	0
Olivet	2	3	0	4	5	0
Kalamazoo	1	4	0	4	4	0

MIAA champs



Bassist to solo

Orchestra presents concert

The Hope Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Robert Ritesema and featuring string bass soloist Peter B. Spring will present a concert tonight at 8 p.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel.

Spring is principal bassist and one of the artists in residence with the Grand Rapids Symphony. He received both bachelors and masters degrees from the University of Michigan and has been a member of the Dallas Symphony and principal bassist with the Toledo Symphony.

Before coming to Grand Rapids last year, he was instructor of double bass and chamber music as well as head of the string department at the Interlochen Arts Academy.

Along with his performing responsibilities in Grand Rapids, Spring is active as a teacher. He is currently a visiting instructor of bass at Hope, as well as at the

Interlochen Arts Academy and Grand Valley State College, and the University of Michigan summer sessions.

Spring will be heard in the Concert for Contrabass and Orchestra by Serge Koussevitzky. The Concerto for Contrabass is one of a very few concerti for this instrument. It was written by one of the great masters of the instrument, Serge Koussevitzky, who also served as conductor of the Boston Symphony for twenty-five years. The work is rarely performed, as it requires a soloist of virtuosic capabilities.

Other works on the program will be the Fugue in G Minor by J.S. Bach, arranged for orchestra by Cailliet, Hoe-Down from "Rodeo" by Aaron Copland, Souvenir De Porto Rico by Louis Gottschalk, Prologue and Dance by Robert Washburn, and Rienzi Overture by Richard Wagner. The

Copland, Washburn, and Gottschalk pieces are part of the orchestra's year-long presentation of music by American composers in honor of the nation's bicentennial.

Coaches name all-league team

The MIAA coaches have named the cross country All League Team. Stuart Scholl, George Moger and Lou Hoekstra were selected for the team from Hope, along with John Ruck from Adrian and Bruce Johnson from Kalamazoo College. The All League Team named Stuart Scholl as the most valuable player of the season.



Milestone procedures for ordering announced

The Hope College Yearbook, *Milestone '76*, can be ordered at registration, according to *Milestone* Editor Terry Bosch.

Williams sets date for May Term schedules

Dr. Donald Williams, professor of chemistry, today announced that schedules for the May Term 1976 will be available January 11, 1976.

Ordinarily, schedules are available before registration for the spring semester. But this year, according to Williams, the time for registration has been moved ahead to the third week of November, and May Term preparations have not been completed.

Williams stated, "I promise that a copy of the May Term courses will be in every student's hand on the first day of the second semester. In this way, the student may drop and add the courses and plan his second semester accordingly."

The ordering procedure will be the same as last year. If a student wishes to purchase a yearbook, he will be given a pre-printed computer card to turn in with his other cards. The cost will appear on the student's second semester bill.

Students will also receive their portrait assignment, which will be taken during the first two weeks in December. The cost of the book will be \$8.50 at registration, down from last year's \$9 cost. A very limited number of books will be available next fall for \$10.

Ebelink Florist

238 River Ave.
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN
PHONE: 396-5258

DEL'S GUITAR GALLERY

Guitar Construction,
Repair and Sales
23-E. 8th

a century of hope

1939

- * A three decker sandwich at Peck's drugstore downtown cost \$.15.
- * Elizabeth Lichty was Dean of Women students. Lichty Hall is named in her memory.
- * The anchor cleared a \$2,000 debt after a five year payment period.
- * Germany had invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Students were constantly reminded that a non-violent "neutrality" response was the best response for the prevention of another World War.
- * Cellophane was invented or coming into popular use in 1939, and it was driving students crazy. A person who wrote an article in the anchor stated that, "You can just try to get the stuff off a caramel. You can pick and pull and squeeze and yank, but it makes little impression on the menace of cellophane."



1939-Dutch Treat Week was described as being "a chance for a girl to reveal her secret passion."



Football team trounces DePauw University, 48-22

With a 48-22 trouncing of DePauw University last Saturday, the 1975 Hope football team became the first in the school's history to log an undefeated season. The win gave the squad eight victories in nine outings this fall, with the tie two weeks ago against Albion, the only blemish on an otherwise perfect record.

APPROXIMATELY 4,500 fans were in attendance for the Parents Day contest, and they were treated to a high-scoring ballgame, one that was marked by outstanding Dutchman play both offensively and defensively.

The first score of the day occurred with six-and-a-half minutes remaining in the first quarter, when Tim Van Heest capped a 64-yard drive by rushing over from the one. Jim Miller booted the extra-point, and Hope led 7-0. With less than a minute remaining in the period, Miller connected on a 40-yard field goal, increasing the Dutchman lead to 10-0.

IN THE SECOND period, the scoreboard racked up points like a pinball machine. Hope furthered its lead to 17-0 when Kurt Bennett raced 6 yards for a touchdown and Miller hit the PAT. Just two minutes later, Doug Holwerda blocked a DePauw punt, and Brian Guth scooped it up and rambled 15 yards into the end zone. The conversion gave Hope a commanding 24-0 lead, but DePauw was yet to be heard from.

Less than a minute later, Rick Boling, the Tiger's second-string quarterback, connected with one of his ends for a 76-yard touchdown pass. DePauw rallied again with two minutes remaining in the first half, and the Tigers second extra-point brought them within

ten, at 24-14.

HOPE PUT the game out of reach, however, by scoring ten points in the final 21 seconds of the half. Van Heest culminated a 64-yard drive by hitting Kevin Clark on a 7-yard touchdown pass, and Miller's point-after boosted Hope's advantage to 31-14.

The Dutchmen then recovered a DePauw fumble, and three plays later Miller split the uprights with a 21-yard field goal as time expired in the half. As a result, Hope entered the locker room leading DePauw, 34-14.

THE DUTCHMEN poured it on in the third period, increasing their lead to 48-14 at the quarter's end. The first Hope score came when Holwerda blocked another punt, and Bob Lees recovered the ball in the end zone. Bill Blacquiére punched over from three yards out later in the period, and Miller's second PAT of the quarter concluded Hope's scoring for the game and the season.

Wholesale substitutions were made for the Dutchmen in the latter part of the third period and throughout the fourth, as all of Hope's players saw action.

DEPAUW SCORED its final touchdown on a 19-yard run midway through the fourth quarter when Boling scampered untouched into the end zone. A two-point conversion raised the final count to Hope 48-DePauw 22.

Hope dominated the statistics in the DePauw game, just as it did in almost all the games during the year. The Dutchmen had 23 first downs in the contest, to the Tigers 10, and Hope also held an edge in total yards—410 to 328.

THE DEPAUW victory marked a happy finale for the eight



WHERE THE ACTION IS—John Bonnette is shown here meeting a formidable wall of opponents. Hope defeated DePauw in action last Saturday 48-22.

Dutchmen seniors, who played their last game in a Hope uniform. Those seniors were Len Fazio, Doug Holwerda, Bob Lees, Jim Miller, Jim Vandermeer, Tim Van Heest, Craig Van Tuinen and Dave Yeiter. In their four years at Hope, the seniors played on football teams that produced a combined record of 29 wins, 5 losses and 2 ties.

Though these players will be difficult to replace, they leave behind a strong nucleus from this year's squad, a nucleus that should lead Hope to another great football season in 1976.

Swier named soccer MVP

The all-MIAA soccer teams were announced this week by league coaches. Glenn Swier and Mahmood Masghati, Hope's co-captains, were named to the first team. Swier repeated as the most valuable player in the league. Yuji Takarada and Brad Kirk made the second team while Mark Holtz, Gerry Frazier and Jim Vannice received honorable mention.

FINAL 1975 SOCCER STANDINGS

	W	L	T
1. Calvin	5	1	2
1. Kalamazoo	6	2	0
3. Albion	5	2	1
4. Hope	1	6	1
5. Olivet	1	7	0

Seniors give joint recital Tues. in chapel

A joint recital will take place Tuesday, November 18, at 8:00 p.m. in Dimnent Chapel. The concert will feature Peter Ferriby and Stephen Zylstra.

Ferriby will play "Offertory" from the "Parish Mass" by Francois Couperin, the chorale-prelude "O Lamb of God Unspotted" and the "Prelude" and "Fugue in A Minor" by J. S.

Bach. He will also play the "Chorale in E Major" by Cesar Franck.

Among Zylstra's selections will be "Mein schöner Stern" by Robert Schumann, a collection of songs from "Five Mystical Songs" by Ralph Vaughan Williams, and the "Recitative and Aria" from "Judas Maccabaeus" by George Fredrich Handel.

McCombs art exhibited

Bruce McCombs, assistant professor of art, recently had prints included in the Third National Print Exhibition held at the University of Southern California and the Boston Printmakers Fall Exhibition held at the Prudential Center in Boston.

McCombs also had works in the 5th Biennial International Matmedia Exhibition sponsored by the University of North Dakota.

THE LAND OF OZ
186 River Avenue

Stop by and try your luck at

- *Pinball- featuring the "Wizard"
- *Air Hockey
- *Electronic Games
- *Foosball

Hours: Monday through Friday
5-9 p.m.
Saturday
noon 'till 10 p.m.

Something for Everyone

GIFTS * POSTERS * CANDLES
STATIONARY * SCHOOL SUPPLIES
SCRAPBOOKS * PHOTO ALBUMS
PLAYING CARDS * CHESS
CHECKERS

— HALLMARK BOOKS AND PARTY GOODS—

LARGEST SELECTION
OF GREETING CARDS.
ANYWHERE!



—THE THOUGHTFULNESS SHOP—
DOWNTOWN HOLLAND
NEXT TO PENNY'S



PETER FERRIBY



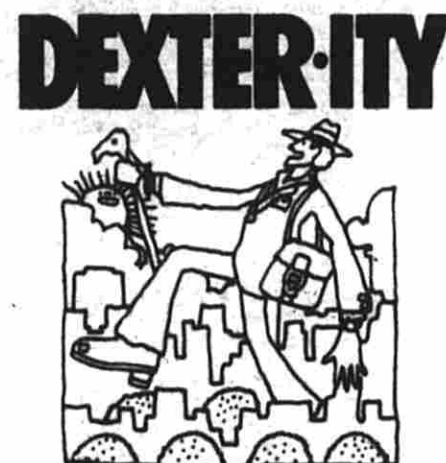
STEVEN ZYLSTRA

RESEARCH PAPERS THOUSANDS ON FILE

Send for your up-to-date, 160-page, mail order catalog of 5,500 topics. Enclose \$1.00 to cover postage and handling.

COLLEGIATE RESEARCH
1720 PONTIUS AVE., SUITE 201
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90025

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____



How to walk softly and carry off a big new look. Slip into a pair of Dexter soft solers. Supple leather with genuine Plantation crepe soles. They're the only way to go to town, country, wherever you want to take it easy.



MEN'S \$29.
WOMEN'S \$27.

BORR'S
BOOTERY IN HOLLAND